

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM  
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QUOTES FROM [

] PLAN

2003

I. Fundamental Ideas

LABOR

CLASS STRUGGLE

SOCIAL SECURITY

While a new structure is being created in the social field, advantages proportioned to the workers by the standing laws will be maintained - but these should be reformed to put them in harmony with the economic reality of the country.

The class struggle will be punishable. An active educational campaign will be initiated to form, in the people, a realization that class struggle is destructive and injurious to their own interests - economic and social - and a consciousness of the advantages that close collaboration between these factors will represent for both the industries and the workers.

The syndicates, federations and confederations of workers, as well as unions and confederations of farmers, should be dissolved immediately, as they constitute marxist organizations at the service of international communism. Those organizations of workers that actually function are found to be organized and directed by a central organ of totalitarian characteristics and of an exclusively political nature. Upon reforming the Labor Code in the best manner possible, the super sindical organization should not be permitted to function, as it enslaves the syndicates and the sindicalized workers. Reforms should be made in accordance with the principles accepted by the International Organization of Workers and the multilateral agreements subscribed to with these as an objective. All communist influence in the syndicates and in the sindical movement itself will be prohibited as will be the admittance of communists as members of these organizations or their influence over them.

The State should contribute to the effective realization of social and medical security.

The Construction of cheap homes and colonies for workers will be started by the State. A Council for Planning, which will be created immediately, will give special attention to this administrative phase.

ECONOMY

LAND

COOPERATION

The development of agricultural resources of the country should be started immediately, as well as the creation of new farms and the industrialization of agriculture for the better utilization, and the exportation of land products. A plan should be prepared and executed, with the use of foreign capital, the machinery and equipment that with said capital can be bought, and with the assistance of experts brought from the United States.

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A strong impulse in the development of cattle raising should be started immediately forming large stockyards in the different zones available in the Republic and, if possible, in the plains of Peten, following the example of that done in Paraguay by the Rockefeller brothers.

A fundamental problem is the effectively stopping the erosion of our soil with corn that is cultivated along the edge of forests.

The Agrarian Reform. Nothing is gained by giving land if the farmer lacks the cultural and technical direction to take charge of an agricultural exploitation however small it may be, as it will fall under the yoke of the leaders that, will exploit it unmercifully. But as it is just to proportion land to those who aspire independence, and fortunately in Guatemala there are many, an Institute of Agrarian Reform will be established with political autonomy and enough power to concede the lands, in property, that belong to the State, substituting political control for the technical assistance of specialized services and by bank aid which will aid the new exploitation, be these totally independent or free cooperatives which enjoy the aid and promotion of the specialized technical services. The control of lands and the usurious exploitation of the farmers, will be prohibited.

For the enrichment of agricultural production, an economic reform will be carried out as well as the social reform in agriculture. The first will be realized in the following way:

- a. Assuring all the producers of the lands a minimum remunerator price.
- b. Demanding that a great part of what today the city absorbs in payment of intellectual and commercial services be returned to the rural areas and there portioned.
- c. Organizing a true national agricultural credit, which on loaning money to the worker at low interest with a guarantee of his possessions and crops, will liberate him from the usury and bossism now existing.
- d. Extending agricultural and cattle raising education in the diverse sections of the republic.
- e. Ordering or choosing the dedication of the soil in accord with the condition of the same and the possible distribution of its crops.
- f. Orienting the tariff policy as a protective for the cattle raising industry and agriculture.
- g. Increasing or speeding up the hydraulic works and dividing the units for cultivation.

The reconstruction of the common holdings (land) of the towns will be a prime objective of the State.

The State should permit all private initiative compatible with the collective interests and encourage those that are beneficial. The countries (underdeveloped), with the aid of foreign capital, should look for the way to encourage and develop its progress. With national resources, a policy of confidence in the people directed toward the creation of an integral cooperative system should be oriented. This system will lower the cost of living as it elevates the

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level or standard of living. The forming of cooperatives of consumption, production, credit and banking, should be free and voluntary, and the development of this economic social system, by eliminating the misery of the greater portion of the people, would constitute an effective barrier against communist action.

FAMILY      CULTURE      SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The promotion and spread of culture constitutes an obligation for the State. Education should consist of the maintaining of physical health, civic and moral development, instruction and initiation in activities of a practical type.

The State will be concerned with each departmental head, to see that art and trade schools are built there and so that in the territory where farmers dwell, centers of rural education will function and in which they will be taught to develop and make better use of their condition and environment, being taught the work peculiar to their region, while a minimum of general culture is proportioned to them.

The obligation of farm and factory owners as well as other owners of large enterprises is to maintain schools for the rural and laboring population and the State should choose its personnel, curricula and primary function. In the rural schools, elemental course in agriculture should be given and agricultural practices developed.

The national "alphabetization" campaign should be active and effective. The personnel that compose it should be reorganized in order to eliminate communist elements that have infiltrated it.

Public sanitation and social assistance will constitute a real problem for the new government. A progressive campaign of sanitation should be planned and developed in an active and efficient manner. Social assistance should be reorganized and developed in all the Republic. The personnel should be carefully selected and the hospital centers should be given all that is necessary. The Roosevelt Hospital should be completed as soon as possible and duly equipped. The Council for Planning should study this problem of urgent resolution; the health of the people and the best assistance possible.

Private property as a just means to fulfill the individual objectives of family or social significance should be protected by the State and defended against the abuses of great financial capital, speculators and money lenders.

The State will proportion technical instruction, administrative direction, machinery and capital to the agricultural collectives and cooperatives.

Contracts to exploit minerals and deposits of hydrocarbons will be extended

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over a period not to exceed fifty years, and those related to national waters not to exceed twenty five years. These contracts can be renewed and extended. The hydrocarbon deposits and its derivatives can be exploited by the State, by Guatemalan and foreign capital, or just foreign capital - sharing with the State in its benefits. Concessions may be granted for the establishment of services of great public value.

The State will respect all the contracts and concessions previously made and can only be the motive of renegotiation if they secure the mutual consent of the grantors. Respect for rights acquired will be a rule for the government. The contracts and concessions celebrated with foreign companies will be guaranteed, considering that they constitute bilateral agreements in which the State has participated and that such enterprises develop fountains of work and offer public services that are considered of great usefulness to the nation

#### ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL AID TO THE MUNICIPALITIES

The backwardness of the towns and even of departmental heads is lamentable -- for this reason immediate attention is given to it by the central government. To correct this situation, it is necessary to:

- a. Form committees in the towns which will interest themselves with the local progress - making them responsible for the same.
- b. Establish the principle that wealth of production in the locality will contribute to that progress - for which a substantial part of the taxes on coffee and on the other articles produced in the municipalities will be given to the municipal governments.
- c. Create a body of technical assistance in the municipalities with varied activities to encourage local progress.
- d. Localize industries and shops - purely of local interest.
- e. Encourage the zoning and planning of land under a protective system for the betterment of homes.

The cultural function should consist principally of the development of sports, the encouragement of honest recreation, the founding of libraries, the opportunity to develop christian activities, the establishment of banking agencies in the most important centers with departments for savings, lectures and cultural contests.

The generalization and perfection of the systems of communication, roads, mail telegraph, and telephone should be achieved, as well as the cheapening of those services.

The State should contribute and encourage the creation and function of public services for drinkable water, lights, and electrical energy in towns where they do not exist.

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